

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair with lower temperature to-day; to-morrow cloudy, probably local showers. Highest temperature yesterday, 87; lowest, 70. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 352.—DAILY.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

HEARST DECLARES MURPHY MUST AND WILL SUPPORT HIM

Editor, Through Aids, Says Tammany Leader Needs Him to Win.

FIGHT TO FINISH SEEN

Smith to Campaign Against Publisher for gubernatorial Nomination.

UP-STATE VOTE IS ISSUE

Newspaper Man Intimates He Could Add 350,000 to Party Strength.

It is to be a final fight between William Randolph Hearst and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith for the delegates to the Democratic State Convention. William J. Conners, the Hearst manager, said over the telephone from Buffalo last night that he would not withdraw his candidate. Al Smith is prepared to make a personal fight in any county where there is the slightest possibility of election of delegates favorable to Hearst.

Later he denied he had given any interview here this afternoon absent the State situation.

After Edwin H. Harris, second in command of the Hearst forces, and William A. De Ford, trusted adviser of the publisher, have been in conference with him for more than an hour yesterday afternoon a statement was issued from the Hearst headquarters at the McAlpin. It unquestionably has the approval and expresses the sentiments of Mr. Hearst, although he avoided meeting newspaper men.

Appeal to Murphy.

The statement was in effect an appeal to Charles E. Murphy, the Tammany leader, who can make or break the publisher in the present situation, to accept the candidacy of a man who could add 350,000 votes additional to the regular Democratic party strength up State. The inference was that Mr. Hearst was the man.

Mr. Murphy at Tammany Hall read the statement and grimly refused comment. But one of his right hand men, standing near by, remarked: "I can tell you who that man is." He wrote on a slip of paper the name "Al Smith," Mayor Hylan, who is looked upon by many as the ultimate candidate after Smith has killed off Hearst, said:

"I read Al's letter, but I can't quite figure out who Frank Roosevelt represents."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, to whom the Smith letter concerning to run for Governor was written, expressed himself as delighted by the reply.

"From now on," he added, "we will make a fight in every county in the State to elect Smith delegates to the convention. When reports have it, nomination of Smith and his election for Governor by a large majority."

Anti-Hearst Scouts Out.

The anti-Hearst forces, which are joining behind Al Smith, have been exceedingly active the last few weeks. It is learned they have sent scouts through the State, directed by William H. Kelly of Onondaga, William H. Fitzpatrick of Erie, Winfield S. Huppuch of Washington and Mr. Roosevelt. They have not found any serious Hearst "sentiment," it is understood, except in two or three counties where reports have it, promises of big campaign contributions have proved alluring. But so far, it is said, little real cash has found its way into the campaign.

The statement given out at Hearst headquarters follows:

"The situation is exactly this. Outside the city of New York there are approximately 250,000 votes for the Democrats. This is the organization, and with few exceptions they will support the ticket of Hearst. The party must get an additional 50,000 votes to win. The party problem is to find out what 'cause' and what candidates will win these 50,000 votes."

"I go without saying that only an issue and not a personality will win this number of votes. No matter what the members of the party organization would like to have, a victory on strictly party lines is impossible. All these stories about how the leader of Tammany Hall feels or does not feel are all cases of misapprehension. I will make up my mind how to win these 50,000 votes there will be no doubt about his position, and it is a safe bet at 100 to 1 that his judgment as to how to win these votes will be the only thing that determines his attitude."

"The reason he is the leader is because he is strong enough and able enough to push aside sentiment and foolishness and determine the best way for the party to win. Now, if you want to know who is to be the candidate, ask yourself who can win by 350,000 votes up-State outside of the party organization."

Conners Knew Smith Plan.

When Mr. Conners was found in his office in Buffalo he said: "I have known all along that Al Smith was a candidate. The only difference now is that he is out in the open. It will not make any difference in our plans. I am going to the convention with my man and you can say the Erie delegation will not be for Smith."

Asked whether Hearst would support Smith, if nominated, or run a third time, Mr. Conners refused promptly.

"The question is whether Mr. Smith will support Mr. Hearst."

There was no end of idle speculation among politicians yesterday as to whether Smith might not be willing to run for the Senate with Hearst as the candidate for Governor and in regard to a story, after all, what Hearst really wanted was the nomination for the United States Senate, and he would be willing to accept Smith as a running mate.

Continued on Page Three.

Bootleg Money Sends Canadian Dollar to Par

CANADIAN exchange soared yesterday to the highest level since 1915. The Canadian dollar is now virtually at par, where it was only a few days back it was quoted at a large discount. Canadian exchange yesterday was quoted at \$.9875, or a discount of 1/4 of 1 per cent. That small discount represents little more than labor and loss of interest involved in transfer of funds.

The most prominent cause for the rise in Canadian exchange is the amount of money sent over the border by American bootleggers. Other causes are said to be the demand for Canadian coal and the increasing American investments in Canadian securities.

DOUGLAS BANISHED FROM BIG LEAGUES

Shufflin' Phil Is Charged With Attempt to Sell Out the Giants.

LANDIS BACKS MCGRAW

Pitcher Admits He Offered 'to Disappear' at Crisis in Pennant Race.

By W. O. MCGEEHAN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 16.—Shufflin' Phil Douglas was drummed out of organized baseball to-day and became a baseball outcast with Shoeless Joe Jackson and the members of the "Black Sox." Before the game to-day Manager McGraw of the Giants announced that Douglas had been placed upon the permanent ineligible list of the Giants for offering to quit the Giants for a cash consideration.

McGraw said that he had taxed the player with having made the offer and that Douglas had admitted it. Judge Landis had been informed of what was about to take place and was present when Douglas was dismissed.

"The Giants did the obvious thing and did it promptly," said Judge Landis. "I want to compliment the New York club on its action," said the commissioner. "The club has done everything possible and there is nothing for me to do except to heartily endorse it. In cases where a player is placed on the ineligible list by a club the player has the right of appeal to me if he feels he has a just grievance, but in this case I do not expect an appeal, for Douglas has admitted the truth of the charges made by Mr. McGraw."

McGraw Says He Has Proof.

"I have the absolute proof on Douglas," said McGraw. "He is in the same class with Chase and the rest of the outcasts of baseball. I have the proof in his own handwriting. He offered to quit the Giants for money. The offer was made to a player of an opposing team. I do not care to mention the player or the team. The player is innocent of any wrongdoing and the team knew nothing about what Douglas was trying to do."

"There has been much talk of the Giants buying a pennant. I will buy ball players when and where I can, but I am just as quick to throw them out when they should be thrown out, as Douglas should be. I can lose a pennant, but I can't lose my honor for the good of the game too."

The eccentric player who was dismissed to-day has not pitched since July 31, when he was beaten by the Pirates at the Polo Grounds. He was considered about the best man of the Giant pitching staff when he wanted to be, but he was the Giant pitching staff consideration a by-shot to pieces his services were badly needed on this trip. He was the strongest of the Giant staff during the last world's series.

Details of Charges Withheld.

The details of the offer made by Douglas will probably not be made public. McGraw heard that he offered to quit the Giants for money. The offer was made to a player of an opposing team. The player is innocent of any wrongdoing and the team knew nothing about what Douglas was trying to do.

"He said that he did not know why he was being thrown out," said McGraw. "He said that he had been treated well on the team, but that he thought that he was to be fired anyhow at the end of the season and that he guessed that he would like to have a few dollars to live on. I am glad that I found the thing out and got rid of him. I think that it will be the best for the morale of the team and for the game."

Douglas has been in professional baseball since 1910, when he started with the Rome, Ga., team. In 1913 he played with the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League. In 1915 he was with the Brooklyn team, but was released to the St. Paul team of the American Association. He joined the Giants in 1919, and was with them until to-day. In the series of 1921 Douglas was the most formidable pitcher on the Giant staff. He pitched three games against the Yankees and won two of them.

No Melodrama in Dismissal.

There was no melodrama about the dismissal of Douglas such as there was over the exposure of the "Black Sox." After holding a session with the player in his room McGraw ordered his resignation at the Hotel Schenley canceled and Shufflin' Phil Douglas was drummed out of organized ball to join the Jacksons and Cleetoes in what they call the semi-pro field.

It was recalled that at the start of the season McGraw announced that he was placing Douglas on the baseball market. Asked if he had any suspicions about Douglas he said that he had not. The trouble developed only recently.

Douglas never made any offer to throw games. His proposition merely was to leave the Giants when they needed him most for a money consideration.

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PROSECUTOR FAILS TO DISPROVE WIFE'S VERSION OF MURDER

No Evidence Yet to Sustain Charge Against Mrs. Giberson.

THIRD ROBBERY TALE

Woman Twice Before Told of Being Gagged by Thieves.

MAN FRIEND OUT OF CASE

Detective Satisfied Ganun Was Innocent Friend of Lakehurst Prisoner.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LAKELAND, N. J., Aug. 16.—While County Prosecutor Jayne and the "best detective," Ellis Parker, are striving to prove Mrs. Ivy Giberson murdered her husband, William Giberson, they haven't so far discovered any reason why she should have done so or convincing evidence of her guilt.

On the other hand, there are points in her history that are interesting, to say the least. She has had, according to Detective Parker, no less than three self-related adventures with robbers who bound her and stole her money. Parker says the police records of Trenton prove that about ten years ago, when Mrs. Giberson and her husband had a restaurant in the New Jersey capital, she reported having been tied up, gagged and robbed of \$3,000. About a year and a half ago, after the Gibersons moved to Lakehurst, she told of having been held up in her home and bound again. This time, she said, \$200 was taken. In neither case were the robbers caught. Now Mrs. Giberson tells of having been girded about with twine and gagged by the men who killed her husband in their home last Monday morning, and when railroad men found her that was her plight.

The detective says he has also ascertained that virtually all the property accumulated by the Gibersons is in the widow's name, including real estate and cash.

Ganun Offers Alibi.

Harold Ganun, the construction worker who wrote letters to Mrs. Giberson which were found in a bureau drawer in her home, appears to be fading out of the picture. Prosecutor Jayne said this afternoon he had no further expectation of connecting Ganun with the murder.

Ganun showed a Polo Grounds rain check for last Saturday afternoon and it is understood offered a perfect alibi for all the period between then and now.

George McGee of Lakehurst has given Mr. Jayne a detailed story of having seen two men—one long and thin, the other of course—arguing with Giberson in front of the latter's house Sunday morning. Giberson is supposed to have been in the house at the time.

Ganun, who came to Ocean county voluntarily with the Prosecutor yesterday and was brought face to face with Mrs. Giberson in the court room, insisted he and she were good friends and nothing more. He says he looked upon her as upon a relative. Jayne and Parker believe Giberson told the truth.

"Mrs. Giberson and Ganun separately tell stories which coincide, and I am inclined to agree with them," said the detective.

According to Parker, Mrs. Giberson corresponded with Mrs. Ganun as well as with her husband in the same friendly vein, and sometimes met both Ganuns in places other than Lakehurst.

May Quit Ganun's Wife.

Parker would like to have Mrs. Ganun come here and be questioned. The husband says he won't let her set foot in New Jersey. She is in Germantown, N. Y. Prosecutor Jayne hasn't decided whether to send for her or not. There has been an intimation that he has already received from her letters sent by Mrs. Giberson to Ganun, but Jayne will not admit it, and some persons believe the letters do not exist.

Mrs. Giberson telephoned last night from the jail to Mrs. Nellie Brown, Giberson's sister, living in Trenton, asking her to buy flowers for the funeral, which will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Detective Parker was asked if he would be allowed to attend the funeral.

"She didn't cry when Giberson died," said he, "and I see no reason why she should go."

The small sum of circumstantial evidence against Mrs. Giberson to-day received these additions: Not only have two bottles containing chloroform come to light in the Giberson home, but an empty bottle which had contained the same drug. The chloroform in this third bottle was not bought in Lakehurst, Lakewood or any town in the direction of New York, the authorities say. It was bought in New York City. They say that, busy as Giberson was, he was not too busy to drop off once in a while and take a hand in a stiff crap game.

A new figure bobbed up to-day in the person of Mrs. Giberson's son by her first marriage, Joseph Richmond. He is 21 years old. He says his right name is Joseph Meahan. Mrs. Giberson's first husband was killed by a car.

Continued on Page Three.

Hon. John Jacob Astor, Age 5, Gets \$2,000,000

THE Hon. John Jacob Astor 2d, the five-year-old son of Viscount Astor, will receive the income of a trust fund of \$2,000,000 under the terms of an order signed yesterday by Justice James O'Malley of the Supreme Court. The order directs the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, as trustee of funds established by the late William Waldorf Astor, to transfer the \$2,000,000 fund to Viscount Astor for the benefit of his son, for whom he is guardian.

This trust, which probably will be transmitted to England, is one of several totaling \$23,641,262 established in 1916 by William Waldorf Astor.

CUPID COURT MATES

EIGHT ON FIRST DAY

Organizer Picks Big Prize for Himself—Daughter of Kentucky Aged 18.

ROLLING STONE SHELVED

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LAKELAND, N. J., Aug. 16.—Upon the round, moist faces of Tom Delker and Lew Conley, as they looked the doors of the Palace Moving Picture Theater this afternoon was that look of benign benevolence indicating that if ever two men had done their duty to mankind as they saw it they were the pair. They had closed the first session of Cupid's Court, an institution unique of their own conception and direction. They had mated four couples. Eight hitherto lonely men and women of sundry weights, ages and social condition had been matched, and one of the eight was none other than Delker himself.

Before the doors were locked and Delker and Conley went to Conover's Bakery for their nightly meal, an undertaker, coast guard had been handed to a 185 pound divorcee, a Philadelphia woman who had tried matrimony twice was wished upon an Ohio man who had had one unsuccessful experience and to himself Tom Delker had awarded an eighteen-year-old "daughter of Kentucky," by all odds the catch of the day. It was felt that it was but natural that she should go to Delker, as she had set forth in her letter that she yearned for a man among men, a brilliant conversationalist, a broad, deep shouldered, deep thinking, clear souled man.

Delker Says He's the Man.

"I," said Tom Delker, while Lew Conley nodded profoundly, "am him."

Delker and Conley—the former is editor of the South Jersey Star and the latter owns a big cigar store—went to the theater early this morning and tackled up a large sign painted by the town artist, Russell Montgomery, which told the world that here was "Cupid's Court." Soon afterward the jury arrived. This consisted of Mrs. Helen Long Rodgers, Gerald Patten, Mrs. F. J. Pontier, Mrs. Clyde Smith, Edward H. White, J. Lewis O'Donnell and Harry Culshaw. O'Donnell was made foreman of the jury and the court convened to hear the cases of the heart and the lovers and to award husbands and wives to the deserving.

Mrs. Rodgers was the judge of the court and sat beneath a brilliant electric light, under which hung a blazing fan, and she was surrounded by a group of men, standing in the lobby of the theater rendering sad selections on a mouth organ. Patrolman Nick Pacetti was sergeant at arms.

First Client a Romancer.

"The first client," said Tom Delker, "is a romancer. Here, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, is a man who said he has roamed this world from the silver sands of New Jersey to the golden sands of California. He has slept beneath the Aurora Borealis and slanted under the tropical sun. He has been bitten by mosquitoes and bitten by snakes in the wilds of Patagonia, and by monkeys in Central Africa, and now the love bug has stabbed him. A soldier of fortune willing to lay his heart at the feet of the desert, he has come to me for help. He has a small income and a broadness of intellect that will appreciate a man of the world."

"He will be hard to hook up," said O'Donnell. "Women ain't over anxious for these romancing guys."

"Ah," said Delker, "but this laddy hook is sixty and is about through romancing. After sixty a man's feet sort of slow up on him."

But there were none among the lady applicants who were thought to be fit mates for the old swashbuckling gentleman, so the globe trotter was laid on the table.

"What am I offered," then demanded Delker, "for a gentleman of 75 who has been bitten by mosquitoes and bitten by snakes in the wilds of Patagonia, and by monkeys in Central Africa, and now the love bug has stabbed him. A soldier of fortune willing to lay his heart at the feet of the desert, he has come to me for help. He has a small income and a broadness of intellect that will appreciate a man of the world?"

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Continued on Page Twenty.

HARRELD ADMITS OIL INTEREST IN MOTION FOR 35 CENT TARIFF

Oklahoma Senator Defeated After Attack on Personal Gains in Bill.

REED ASSAILS MELLON

Suggests Impeachment on Charge of Framing Aluminum Duties.

WADSWORTH IS ACCUSED

Defends Cook in Sugar Rate; Says He Has Wool Business in New York.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—The pertinent question of the propriety of a Senator voting for high duties on commodities in which he is personally interested bobbed up again in the Senate to-day when Senator Harreld (Rep., Okla.) introduced an amendment to the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill proposing a rate of 35 cents a barrel on crude petroleum and 25 cents a barrel on fuel oil.

Senator Harreld, in response to questioning, admitted financial interest in the oil business, but he insisted that he was within his rights in voting for the duty. His proposal was defeated, however, by a vote of 9 to 45. In addition to Senator Harreld those who supported the resolution were Senators Broussard (Dem., La.), Bursum (Rep., N. M.), Capper (Rep., Kan.), Curtis (Rep., Kan.), McNary (Rep., Ore.), New (Rep., Ind.), Nicholson (Rep., Col.) and Stanford (Rep., Ore.).

Senator Harreld's admission that he would be benefited by a duty on oil led to a fresh attack by Senator Harrison (Dem., Miss.) to obtain consideration of his resolution by which the Senate would reaffirm that section of Jefferson's Manual which would forbid Senators from coming into contact with any person who had a personal or financial interest.

Wadsworth Blocks Ban.

Upon objection by Senator Wadsworth (Rep., N. Y.), the resolution was blocked, as it had been on three previous occasions, but not before Senator Harrison delivered a speech condemning the measure. Experts from the wool industry and the sugar business.

Andrew J. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, was attacked by Senator Reed (Dem., Mo.) when the Senate was considering a proposal to put aluminum on the free list. Senator Reed in fighting proposed duties of 5 and 9 cents a pound of the metal. Experts from the wool industry and the sugar business.

Senator Wadsworth defended himself against an attack by C. M. Warner, president of the Warner Sugar Refining Company, because he voted for the increase of the tariff rate in the tariff bill. It was Senator Wadsworth's vote which permitted the increase to \$3.30 a hundred, world price, and \$1.84 Cuban sugar price, after other proposals had been defeated.

"You and you alone," Mr. Warner wrote to Senator Wadsworth, "made it possible for Senator Smoot's amendment to increase the tariff rate on sugar. A tariff bill will cost the New York consuming public millions of dollars annually."

Senator Wadsworth sent a letter to Warner in which he explained the legislative situation over the sugar rate, saying that he believed the \$1.84 duty for Cuban sugar was reasonable.

"I gave it the best consideration I could," Senator Wadsworth continued. "I say frankly that I was very deeply impressed, as were many others, with Senator Smoot's speech. I then upon the refineries and the public on the one hand, nor the producers on the other are completely satisfied. I find we do not get many expressions of complete satisfaction from all parties concerned in the making of a tariff bill."

The Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Jones (Rep., Wash.) providing for "free zones" into which may be imported by railroads, foreign goods which later are to be exported. Areas in the vicinity of ports are to be set off.

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Continued on Page Four.

STRIKE PEACE HANGS ON PARLEY HERE; PRESIDENT MAY DEFER HIS ADDRESS

PROGRAM HELD UP

Harding's Decision on Making Speech Will Depend on Day's Developments.

LODGE IS OPTIMISTIC

Believes Address Would Go Far in Relieving Nation's Anxiety.

COAL PEACE IS CHIMERING

Shophmen Believe Mine Settlement Will Make Roads More Conciliatory.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—President Harding planned to-day to address a joint session of the Senate and House at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon on the industrial crisis resulting from the coal and railroad strikes. It was to be the most important message Mr. Harding has ever delivered to Congress, and one of the most important from any President in the country's history, in the opinion of Senators who visited the White House and made final arrangements for his appearance at the Capitol.

It was stated at the White House to-night that there was a possibility that the President might postpone his address to Congress and await developments at the conference to-morrow in New York between the railroad executives and the heads of the railroad brotherhoods acting in behalf of the striking shophmen. It may not be known positively when the President will go to the Capitol until an hour or so before he starts. He spent most of to-day preparing his message.

As the speech was outlined in the President's mind he did not intend to mince words in describing the seriousness of the situation and the threat which it holds against the welfare of the people and the authority of the Government.

He will paint the picture in all its ugly aspects as well as its hopeful ones, and will appeal to the people and Congress to remember the best traditions of the Republic and be ready to act in accordance with them.

The President has considered his course carefully. He has reached his decision to speak publicly on the subject at this juncture, knowing full well that there is a difference of opinion among the Republican leaders in Congress as to the wisdom of his course.

To Point Out Danger.

He believes that it is his duty to acquaint the people of the nation with all the facts; of the danger of a coal famine this winter, even with the coal strike virtually settled; the need of Government authority to compel proper distribution of coal and fix prices; of the failure of his efforts to settle the railroad strike and the danger of a spread of that strike to include the Big Four railroad brotherhoods, which would mean a complete paralysis of railroad transportation; and perhaps most important of all, the danger of increased violence and a challenge to the power of the Government, which might turn industrial warfare into something more serious, which no American likes to consider.

While speaking directly to the members of the Senate and House as they sit before him in the House chamber to-morrow the President will in reality be addressing every man, woman and child in the United States. The President will impress upon Congress the necessity of attacking the fundamental evils of the industrial situation. In the case of the railroad strike he will speak of the public duty to stand squarely back of the decisions and authority of the railroad labor board, the agency created by Congress to hear and act upon labor disputes in this field of industry.

Senators were informed that the President will ask for Congressional action to remedy the basic difficulties in the coal industry, which cause the present strikes. He probably will recommend the creation of a coal commission to study the entire situation and which may be empowered to regulate prices and distribution of coal as well as settle labor controversies.

To State Broad Principles.

It is expected that the President will state merely the broad principles which he believes Congress should embody into legislation, and will leave the details to be worked out by Congress itself.

Although there is one group composed of Republicans in the Senate and House who are opposed to the President's course and believe that his appearance before Congress and request for legislation at this time will "muddy the waters," that is not the opinion of Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican floor leader who conferred with Mr. Harding at the White House this morning.

Mr. Lodge believes that the President's address, of which he has some advance information, will have a salutary effect and will go far toward relieving the anxiety prevailing throughout the country.

The other group takes the position that there should be no half way industrial settlements or compromise in the present crisis, but that the contending

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Asserts South Demands Strike Be Fought Out

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, in a statement issued to-day said that "the people all over the South who pay the freight want justice done—no more, no less—and to that end now demand that this strike shall be fought out."

Mr. Harrison said this was the temper of the South as evidenced in responses to his statement of Monday, in which he declared that "if it meant war to operate the Southern Railway then let it be war now and not later." In that statement he called for aid in filling the places of the strikers and said that those who took the places of the strikers would be protected.

LABOR LINES UP

Gathering of 21 Unions, 16 of Them to 'Wait Outside,' Called Significant.

NONE PREDICTS VOTE

One Executive Says Roads Will Stand Firm on Seniority.